

unstable depressions. According to Mr. Ahlgren and his associates, in a nearby bog along the same shore-line, the peat, underlaid with blue clay, is 14½ ft. thick.

Within an area of about one-quarter section of the bog, *Rubus Chamaemorus* occurs in scattered but vigorously growing colonies, in association with *Carex trisperma* and *Smilacina trifolia*. In spots with favorable illumination, as seen in plate 1204, its growth is dense and luxuriant with fruiting plants. Collection number *Lakela 18043*, with Clifford and Isabel Ahlgren on July 30, 1954 was made from fruiting colonies. The specimens compare well with those of higher latitudes from Mackenzie District, Quebec and northern Europe. In the field the leaves appear deeply lobed with a maximum width up to 14 cm.

To one who has known *R. Chamaemorus* in other regions, the collecting of Minnesota specimens and the sampling of its fruit is a gratifying experience especially when mingled with an appreciation of the wonders of plant growth and distribution. I recall enjoying the luscious golden fruit on mountain slopes of the Arctic Ocean at 69.5° N. lat. near Liinahamari, then a part of Finland, where I collected No. 3312, Aug. 17, 1939. Although the fruits of the Minnesota plants are smaller than those from the arctic latitudes, the characteristic flavor is the same.

This find of *R. Chamaemorus* in Minnesota, a species with circumpolar distribution in arctic realms, is the first known record from the center of the continent.—OLGA LAKELA, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DULUTH BRANCH.

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ERAGROSTIS CURVULA IN MISSOURI.—In July, 1952, scattered but dense clumps of what was later determined as *Eragrostis curvula* (Schrad.) Nees. were observed in Howell County in southern Missouri. The appearance of this grass was striking, it being rather tall and erect, averaging about a meter in height, and having elongate blades which tapered to a very fine tip. No spikelets were present at this time. The following year and during the past season the species was observed in flower. The spikelets averaged about nine florets. The panicle branches were somewhat stiff and upright. This perennial species, originally observed along U.S. Highway 60 and adjacent open woods,



T27N, R7W, section 24, has spread noticeably in two years. It is not a native species, being listed as an introduction in several southern states including Texas and Florida. Considering its multiplication and spontaneity of spread, the species appears in this area to be well established without benefit of cultivation.

Specimens have been deposited in the University of Missouri Herbarium.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. J. R. Swallen of the United States National Herbarium who observed some of the collected material.—C. L. KUCERA, BOTANY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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BREWERIA PICKERINGII IN ILLINOIS.—Over 80 years ago Harry Norton Patterson was probably the first collector of *Breweria pickeringii* (Torr.) Gray in the vicinity of Oquawka, Henderson County in western Illinois. Half a dozen sheets of Patterson's specimens are deposited in the Chicago Natural History Museum Herbarium. Dr. Julian Steyermark reports that Patterson identified his material as *Stylisma pickeringii* and as *Bonamia pickeringii*. Some of the Patterson specimens are also deposited in the University of Illinois Herbarium as well as a collection by Dr. Virginius Chase in 1934.

Within the state sandy prairie and blow-sand areas adjacent to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers seem to be the preferred habitat of this species. The sprawling plants are abundant where they do occur, but the habitats are widely scattered. It has also been attributed to eastern Iowa.

On 21 June 1954 the writer, accompanied by Mr. R. T. Rexroat of Virginia, Illinois, visited a locality in southwestern Mason County. This locality is about 70 air-line miles southeast of Patterson's Oquawka area. On a gentle, sandy slope *Breweria pickeringii* was plentiful. Subsequently, on 8 July, Mr. Rexroat continued a search and located specimens of *B. pickeringii* in adjoining Cass County. The specimens collected should be referred to var. *pattersoni* Fern. & Schub. Associated with *B. pickeringii* in the Mason County location were *Opuntia rafinesquii* Engelm. and *Hymenopappus scabiosaeus* L'Hér., the latter itself an uncommon plant in Illinois. Specimens of the